E NEW CANADIAN

ndent Organ for Japanese Canadians—5c a Copy; 40c a month

. 67 VANCOUVER, B. C. July 29, 1942

AIDES NEEDED

sei Welfare Principles For ty Service In Interior Towns

ER.—The main principles and techniques in dership will be the chief content of a short, ourse in group work, to be offered under the urity Commission welfare officials to Nisei rom August 3 to 7, it was announced Tues-

The course is designed to prepare young people to take part in community organization, either as volunteer leaders or as recreational assistants to the welfare workers in the various inland settlements under the control of the Security Commission.

The major emphasis will be on the training of volunteer leaders, with the possibility that a few who qualify will be engaged in paid positions.

Some of the outstanding group leaders in the city will lecture in the course, to be held every morning from 9 to 12, and in the afternoon from 1:30 to 3:30 at the Powell United Church Hall, August 3-7. Such topics as the value of community organization, program planning and building, the leader his place and function will be studied.

Registration will be by interview at the Y.W.C.A. on Thursday and Friday afternoons, July 30 and 31, from 3 to 4 o'clock, and on Saturday morning, from 9 to 10 a.m.

* * *

Nurses and Nutrition

Arrangements are also going ahead under Miss Phyllis Lee at Hastings Park to prepare Nisei girls with Home Economics training in High School for work as assistants for general nutrition and food purchasing. Girls interested should see Miss Lee at Building "A", Hastings Park.

Applications for training as Nurses' Aides are also being received by Miss I. Anderson, at the Hastings Park Hospital Unit, or Mrs. L. Grundy (Bldg. A.)

A large number of nurses' aides will be required for hospitals and clinics in inland towns, and girls interested should see Miss Anderson for an interview explaining the course offered and the nature of the work.

Keep Up Your Courage Folks!

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Province)

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"ING" P. 2)

EXPLAIN PAY CHECK "ADVANCE"

VANCOUVER.—An explanation of "advance" pay cheques issued to married women in Vancouver was given today by the B. C. Security Commission in order to clear up some of the confusion which seems to have arisen over pay cheques issued in the early part of July.

On June 13 and June 17, an announcement was made by the Commission requesting all Japanese women to register at 314 Powell Street, in order to obtain their assigned pay cheques. Up till then some hardships were occurring because of the late receipt of assigned pay, arising from the extensive bookkeeping in making up monthly payrolls.

In order to avoid such hardship the Commission introduced a system of paying the full amount of possible assigned pay plus allowances around the beginning of the month, and deducting any charges against this pay in later cheques. This system was introduced this month with the issue of "advance" cheques in the early part of July, to all entitled to receive them. The stubs of these cheques bear the word "advance" and are thus easily identified.

This money, therefore, is simply an advance made to the individual women, and later it will be deducted from the money due them.

North Fork Men Move To Griffin Lake

By Robert Oikawa

GRIFFIN LAKE, B. C.—Closure of the North Fork camp on the Revelstoke - Sicamous highway, and the transfer of the men to the camp at Griffin Lake was in effect over the week-end.

Thirty-five of the fifty-one men at North Fork arrived here Friday and it is expected that the rest will be transferred as soon as the work of dismantling the tent-houses, and the rest of the camp is completed.

Mail for these men, formerly received at Craigellachie and Taft, should now be addressed, GRIFFIN LAKE, via THREE VALLEY, B. C. to avoid delay.

Close All North Road Camps By Middle Of August

Three Now Shut Down; Work Southward

NO RECALLS FROM SICAMOUS AREA

VANCOUVER, July 29.—Closure of all highway camps for Japanese nationals in the 200-mile stretch from Blue River to Jasper, Alta., and the transfer of all married men to projects at Hope or Slocan through a Hope clearing station, will be effected by the middle of August, it was indicated Tuesday by Security Comission officials.

The camps will be closed progressively from the Alberta end, Decoigne, Geikie and Yellowhead being shut down Tuesday, July 28. Men in these three camps, totalling 173, are due in at Hope today.

By Friday, Lucerne with 86 men, Fitzwilliam, 22, Grant Brook, 89, and Rainbow, 74, with a total of 271, are due to be shut down.

It is not known definitely whether the work of constructing a road to Blue River through the Yellowhead Pass has been abandoned by the Federal Government authorities or whether the work will continue under some other scheme.

Only a few "key men" are being left in each camp until definite word comes from Ottawa regarding the closing of the camps.

MAINTAIN CITIZEN CAMPS

It is understood that only married men will be sent to the interior housing projects, and that in future no single men will be sent even from Vancouver City. Single workmen now at Slocan or Hope, it is indicated, will be transferred from there, unless sufficient housing is available for their use after all the married men have been settled.

It is thought that the camps on the Revelstoke - Sicamous section, now occupied only by naturalized or Canadian-born citizens, will be maintained, and that single men may be sent there. Although the work in northern camps was termed "unsatisfactory", general approval has been voiced over the progress of these more southerly camps, and the road from Sicamous to Revelstoke is reported to be in better shape than ever before.

At present transfers from these camps, even of married men enjoying citizenship status, is not being permitted.

EARLY LAST SPRING

The nationals camps in the Yellowhead area were opened early last Spring, when the first one hundred men were sent to Rainbow and Lucerne, February 23. Between that date and April 1, dead-

(See "CAMPS" P. 2)

line for the removal of nationals,

Progress In New Building At Hope

14-Mile Ranch, Hope.—A crew of 120 men is steadily pushing ahead with construction work on the A. B. Trites farm, which before winter, will have settled upon it over 3000 evacuees from the protected area.

Foundations for over twenty houses have been completely laid out in a neat row, and work is beginning upon a new row across a newly-established street. What is envisioned here is a neat, model settlement of 16 by 26-foot houses, lined up along tidy streets. Each will have three rooms, and accommodate from six to eight persons.

The crew itself is housed in one of the huge modern barns, which has been transformed into sleeping quarters. Another of the modern barns has also been renovated for use as housing accommodation.

Praise for the good water obtained from a small mountain creek which cuts through the farm, nestled in the midst of low mountains, has been heard on all sides.

Three miles closer to Hope, on the road to Princeton, is the work camp where road construction is going ahead. While families will be housed in the settlement, and women and elderly men engaged in farm work, most of the able-bodied men will be employed in road construction along the Hope-Princeton highway.

U.S.-born Soldiers for Combat Duty Soon Elsewhere than Pacific

HONOLULU.—U. S. Army headquarters in Hawaii said Saturday that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry "had established an enviable record for efficiency and devotion to duty and that their conduct before, during and since the attack on Pearl Harbor had been exemplary," the Associated Press reported.

The Army announced that American Japanese who had been mustered into the Army in Hawaii in the last two years have been sent to the mainland and are in training at Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis., preparing for action on one of the war's many battlefronts.

Meanwhile, an order cancelling all calls to service of American-born Japanese which was made effective after the evacuation of west coast Japanese was still in effect, according to inquiries in Salt Lake City. American Japanese who have been classified as "1-A" are being reclassified into deferred ratings.

A large number of American-born Japanese from the western states are also in training in mid-western and southern states. In Washington, last week Congress was told by an Army official that the United States Army has in its ranks "three or four thousand"

(See "ARMY" P. 2)

Return of Nationals — *Compensation For Losses*

Camp Workers Discuss Problems with Neutral Officials

By Staff Correspondent

RED PASS, B. C.—Since the head office of all road camps in the Blue River-Yellowhead area is located at Red Pass, this camp has taken a lead in the study of the problems which have arisen at the camps and in attempts at their solution. Recently, the announcement that officials of the Protecting Power Commission would visit here, moved us to call up representatives of neighbouring camps to consider representations to the inspecting party. A summary of our conversations with Pedro E. Schwartz, Consul General for Spain follows:

(1) In regard to correspondence with relatives in Japan, this was reported as possible by using special forms which may be secured from the Spanish consul-general in Montreal, or the vice-consul in Vancouver. These letters are handled through the International Red Cross.

(2) Freedom for Japanese in Canada outside the protected area. This question, the consul-general said, rests entirely with the Canadian government except for suggestions which might be put forth by the Protecting Power Commission.

(3) Return of Japanese nationals with families in Japan to that country. The exchange of nationals between belligerent countries, Mr. Schwartz said, is already underway, and the first exchange ship is due to reach Japan around August 26. This exchange is expected to be continued, but it may be that wo-men and children will be given a prior consideration in this matter.

(4) Compensation for losses incurred as a result of evacuation. This matter, according to the officials, will be best handled through the Custodian. Adequate measures, however, may be taken in case of unreasonable action.

(5) Raising of maintenance allowances for evacuees. This question is also a matter of internal concern to the Canadian government, and the Spanish consul-general can only make suggestions to the government.

(6) Delay and non-arrival of mail. Mr. Schwartz said that this matter had been raised at other camps also, and that steps were being taken to see if the situation could not be remedied.

The New Canadian

215 E. CORDOVA ST. PAcific 8431

VANCOUVER, B. C.

An Independent Organ Published Twice-weekly As a Medium of Expression Among The People of Japanese Origin in Canada

Thomas K. Shoyama
Harry S. Kondo

Takaichi Umezaki
Hirotaro Tsuji

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In Defence Of Civil Liberties

SAN FRANCISCO.—The American Civil Liberties Union has taken an active interest in the legal fight against attacks upon the constitutional rights of American-born citizens in the United States. It took a leading part in submitting a brief to the California court which dismissed an action filed by U. S. Webb, seeking to have the names of American-born Japanese struck from voter's lists.

"Those who instituted this action," complained the Union, "have chosen a strange time in which to launch an assault on cherished constitutional rights. The attack is an embodiment of intolerance toward minorities within our midst who are good and loyal citizens and an affront to our allies of other races and other creeds.

The Union argued that U. S. Webb, in contending for a "white" America "is over a century and a half too late." The Fourteenth Amendment and the cases decided under it by the Supreme Court have consistently upheld the citizenship of persons of colored races born in the United States. And, even so far as naturalization is concerned, the United States Congress broke its policy of limiting naturalization only to "whites" by allowing foreign-born colored peoples, including Japanese, who served in our armed forces during the world war to be admitted to citizenship.

The Union maintained that the plaintiff's case was built on a fiction because "The white race is a product of the imagination. What plaintiff's counsel has done is obvious. He has confused the word 'white' with the word 'Aryan' as understood in modern Germany under Nazi rule. . . It is known that no European blood has been entirely free of Mongol, Hindu, Egyptian, Arabic and Slav blood infiltration. Those who would claim purity of blood must trace their genealogy back to the Neanderthal man, thence to the suspected ape-like ancestor of man and then bridge the enormous gap through aeons to a particular lowly amoeba to which the word 'white' would lack significance.

"It is only a voice alien to America that would deprive unfortunate citizens of Japanese extraction of their voting privilege," said the Union. "Those who are actually responsible for instigating this assault on human rights and constitutional privileges are true to their type. They fish in troubled waters. They exhibit the typical courage of the opportunists—they kick the weak, the helpless, and the prostrate."

Answering the contention in the petition that "dual citizenship" is a waiver of citizenship in the United States, the Union pointed out that the Supreme Court has held otherwise. Moreover, "in 1924 the Diet of Japan adopted an Act releasing from Japanese citizenship any child born abroad subsequent to its passage and not registered within 14 days thereafter at a Japanese consulate.

Finally the suit was denounced "as an unwarranted and unjustified attack on constitutional rights. It is not based upon an appeal to reason but to prejudice. It springs from a hate that was the product of a past age which was nourished on inflammatory literature and yellow journalism. We have no doubt that this Court will adhere with characteristic courage and fidelity to the constitution and to the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court which are applicable to the issues herein."

—From the Pacific Citizen

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"It's A Boy!" For Bridge River's First Blessed Event

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Kariya, formerly of Steveston goes the honor of being the parents of the first baby born in the Bridge River district. The blessed event took place Tuesday morning, July 21, with the arrival of their first son. Both the mother and baby are doing well.

"CAMPS"

(Continued from P. 1)

some 1500 men were rushed out to these camps. Large numbers were later transferred to sugar beet farms in Alberta and Manitoba and more recently many have been recalled for interior settlements.

Although many attempts were made by the men themselves to make their camps homelike and comfortable, gardens, baths and so forth were built, and recreation was organized through baseball leagues, it was always recognized that the camps were an unsatisfactory solution to the evacuation problem. Chief reason for this lay in the fact that married men were sent out to these camps away from their wives and children, who remained to be evacuated to the interior.

Value of the road construction work, too, was discounted, and no effective machinery was sent in to make any progress evident.

"ARMY"

(Continued from P. 1)

citizen Japanese. The statement was made by Maj.-General J. T. McNarney who told Rep. David Terry of Arkansas that Japanese Americans "were subject to the draft just like anybody else."

Army authorities in Hawaii said that U. S.-born Japanese would be assigned to combat duty on fronts other than the Pacific warfront because it was believed that they could serve their country best in that way.

The officers said that physical similarity between these troops and men of the Japanese Army would constitute a military hazard in case of contact in the Pacific area.

"VOTING"

(Continued from P. 1)

U. S. if he was born in the U. S. and in the Perkins case, Chief Justice Hughes delivered the opinion that a child born in the U. S. becomes a citizen even though of alien parentage.

Webb announced that he would carry the fight to ban Japanese from voting and ultimately from American citizenship to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Fashion Column

DEAR FOLKS:

Heard the newest slogan going the rounds of evacuation points? Yes, it's just "Modiste for morale" because in Vancouver, the Modiste at 450 Granville, which used to be your favorite clothing centre, is still carrying on. And the best news is that they're going to continue stocking those half sizes, so neat for the Nisei figure. Best of all, they've arranged a mail order service especially for evacuees from Hope to Montreal, from Edmonton to Picture Butte. It's really part of the Niselette's job to keep up appearances because everybody's morale depends on that. No matter what your new job is—cooking in a ghost town, feeding pigs on a farm or dusting off the mantelpiece way down in London — Modiste's mail order service will stand you in good stead.

T. A.

Letters to the Editor

Faith In A Future in Canada

Editor, The New Canadian—Dear Sir: Our family is living on the Bow River Ranch about twenty miles west of Calgary. The nearest station is at Cochrane, six miles from the ranch.

We are receiving "The New Canadian" newspapers regularly. Reading them is a consolation to us. We are able to know where our friends and neighbours are and what they are doing. Since this newspaper is the only light to the Japanese, may you continue publishing as long as possible.

My brother and I are milking cows at the same rate of wages as the white men. Experience in dairy farming on our own farm in Mission has been a great help to us. As our family is large, some are hoeing vegetables, building pig pens, and making hay. Talking with the neighbours, we find them to be very friendly. One neighbour informs the other about our presence and he comes to ask us to work for him.

The farmers here do mixed farming on a large scale, such as wheat, oats and barley, growing, cattle raising for beef and milk, and hog raising. There are many things the second generation can learn and benefit by prairie farming. Of course there are some defects and merits in British Columbia farming.

This quotation from the 15th issue — "Our time, thoughts, and our energies much better be devoted to the establishment of our citizenship status, in the actualities of coming a wholly unfounded prejudice, so that such a status be recognized and accepted by thousands of new neighbours are meeting now clear across the continent"—is very true. Now the opportunity for the white people and the Canadian-born Japanese to become acquainted and understand each other by meeting the latter scattered about in the entire country. After this war I believe, Canada will surely recognize our citizenship status because she is a democratic and Christianized country. I am looking forward to the future, even though I have no freedom now.

Isao Sa[illegible]

Bow River Ranch,
Cochrane, Alta.

Needed—A Japanese Directory

Editor, The New Canadian—Dear Sir: I believe that I am not the only one who is hoping that The New Canadian will publish a Japanese directory when the present Japanese evacuation program has been completed.

In the confusion of moving to other places, many people have lost track of their relatives and friends, and there are even cases in which parents do not know the whereabouts of their children, and the wife of her husband. This situation, I am sure, is bringing distress to a large number of families.

I feel that the only solution to this distressing situation is the compilation of a new directory listing the names and addresses of all the Japanese people in Canada. It also seems to me that there is no one more suited at the present time to carry out this project than The New Canadian.

This is not an easy job and will require extensive funds and a great deal of work.

In the execution of this difficult job, however, I believe you will receive both the financial and moral backing of all the Japanese people in this country.

M.

Princeton, B. C.

Slant on Sugar Beet Incomes

Editor, The New Canadian—Dear Sir: In your July 15th issue of "The New Canadian" I read an article of interest to me because I, too, work on a sugar beet farm in Alberta. I was both surprised and indignant to see the statements of Mr. M. Fujita of Coaldale, Alberta, that "everyone has agreed that they can manage to stay here on the farms for three years, five years, or even longer." I do not agree with him.

He and his sons may have earned $175 in less than a month but will he get that much every month during the summer? The beet workers are paid as follows: $9.50 per acre for thinning; $3.50 per acre for the second hoeing; $2.50 per acre for the last hoeing; and $11.50 for harvesting the beets. The total makes $27 an acre for the whole summer's work and the hours of work are from around 6 in the morning till 10 at night.

I have been here for two months and not once have I heard of any work that pays $4.50 to $5.00 a day. If a person only is able to look after ten acres of beets that would be only $270 a season and that amount has to last until after the harvest of next summer's beets.

We have worked every day of [illegible] months and haven't seen one [illegible] of the pay yet. Do you think that would be enough to see a family through the winter? I do not [illegible] certainly hate to stay here [illegible] three to five years.

A Fellow Farm[er]

Lethbridge, Alta.

(The rates quoted by our correspondent are standard of course for the sugar beet contract, and it is evident that on these returns alone it will be difficult if not impossible for a family to exist through the winter. Mr. Fujita's report, however, is based upon the prevailing rates of wages paid at the C.P.R. Central Farm in Coaldale for daily work. He cites an instance of a former Mission family of ten people, including young children and an elderly woman. This family received a cheque for [illegible] after working one day. The kindness of the people and the relative freedom are important factors, too. Under such conditions, Mr. Fujita says, it will be quite possible for families to stay in Alberta for three or five years if necessary.—Ed.)

OBITUARY

KELOWNA, B. C.—The death occurred in the Kelowna Hospital of Tomitaro Takeoka, 61, formerly of Mt. Lehman, employed on a farm here since last Spring, after an illness of ten days from pneumonia. The deceased was born in Shiga-ken, and was without relatives in Canada. Interment took place July 21 from Day's Funeral Parlour in Kelowna.

"There is much more to lose [illegible] in these efforts to deprive native born Japanese of citizenship [illegible] conferring it on even alien Chinese. There is the test of ourselves, whether we shall repeat [illegible] this war what we now know have been the blunders of the last war. And there is the ensuing practical question what sort of American residents we are going to find these Japanese after the war, if meanwhile we do our best to make them bad ones."—[illegible] Rowell in the San Francisco Chronicle.

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HAJIME SUZUKI
OPTOMETRIST
SLOCAN, B. C.

道路キャンプを視察した スペイン總領事との問答

日本との通信の機會を與へる事など

（レツド・パス）——當地は此の地方ロードキャンプの本部所在地であるところから諸問題の研究に實行に大車輪の形である。此の間もスペイン總領事一行の當地訪問を知るや當キャンプでは近接キャンプ代表を集めて協議會を開き翌十八日には代表者會で決定の案を當地代表より總領事に提示したが口頭を以て總領事より得た答への中には次の諸點が含まれてゐる。

（一）日本との通信の機會——モントリオルのスペイン總領事又は晩市の副領事を通じ特種の用紙を以て通信可能であるが之れは國際赤十字社で取計らふものである。

（二）防衛地帶外に於ける吾々に生活權の自由を與へるやう方法を講じて欲しい。——カナダの內政に關する事であり確答は與へられないが交渉の餘地はあるものと思はれるから適當な方法が講せられるやうカナダ政府に交渉する。

（三）日本に妻子を有する男子に歸國の方法を講じて戴きたい——交戰國間の居民交換は既に始められて居り第二回の交換船は八月十六日頃日本に到着の豫定で此の方法は繼續されるものであるが當國から日本へ送る場合先づ婦女子の立場が考慮されるであらう。

（四）日本人撤退に際し受けた財產の損害賠償の方法——カストヂアンの手を經て解決するやうにされたい。但し不合理な取扱ひを受ける場合は充分調査は出來る。

（五）移動先に於ける生活保證額を引上げること——此の問題もカナダの內政に關する事であるが交渉しては見よう。

（六）手紙の遅延、不着——各キャンプに於ても此の問題が提出されてゐたのでよく判つてゐる。當局に交渉し改善されるやう取計らふ事にする。

將來に希望を抱て生きる

アルバータ州の農地に移動して ミルク搾りしてゐる二世の意氣

（アルバータ州コクレーン）——僕等の家族はキャルガリーから約二十哩西方のボウリヴアー農園に住んでゐる。一番近い町コクレーンは農園から六哩である。每號待てゐるニユーカナデアンは僕等を大いに慰めてくれる。それを通して友人や隣人がドコで何をしてゐるかを知る事が出來る。此の新聞こそは日本人にとつて唯一の光り、であり出來るだけ永久に續刊していたゞきたい。僕と弟は白人と同じ賃銀でミルク搾りをやつてゐる。ミッションで牛を飼つてゐた經驗が非常な助けになる。僕のところは大家族なので或る者は野菜のホーイングをやり他の者は豚小屋を造りヘー刈りをしたりしてゐる。隣人は非常に親切で一隣人が他の人へ僕たちがこゝに來てゐる事を話すや其の人は僕たちに仕事に來てくれと言つてくる有樣である。當地の農家は大仕掛けな多角農業をやつて居り小麥やオーツやバーレーを作り肉用及ミルク用の牛や豚を飼つてゐる。第二世として平原州の農業から學び得る事は非常に多い。勿論ビーシーの農業に比して好い點もあれは惡い點もある。七月十五日のニユーカナデアン紙が其社說で「今日本人移動によつて吾等がカナダ各地に廣がり新しい隣人に接觸する事が出來る樣になつたのを機會に吾等は只單に法律上はかりでなく事實無根の偏見に打勝ちより實際的な市民としての資格を得る事に一段の努力を拂はねばならぬ」と述べてゐるのは眞實である。今やカナダ各地に廣がつたカナダ生れの二世と白人が互に接觸し理解し合ふ最もよい機會である。デモクラチックなキリスト教國であるカナダが此の戰爭後に於て吾々の市民として資格を認めるだらう事を僕は信じてゐる。よしや今自由がなくとも僕は將來に希望を持つのだ。（た近勇雄）

移動日本人住所錄作製を

ニユー・カナデアン社に切望する

日本人移動も遠からず完了してやがては落ちつき先もきまる事になるであらうが其の際ニユーカナデアン紙が日本人の住所錄でも發行して吾人の便宜に資せられんこ［…］の居所をさへ知り得ぬといつた極端な例さへあるかも知れず此のデンで行衛不明に等しい現狀には誰れも彼れもが惱んでゐることであらうと思ふ。

［…］も到底爲し得るところでないと思ふが、吾等は同社が其の一事業として之れを實現する事を切望するものである。もとより之れは易々たることではあるまい。そこには莫大なる資金と勞力がいるであらう。併し此の難事業達成のためには在加同胞各自が何等かの方法で［…］

「樂ではない」

ビート作りの 一農者は言ふ

（アルバータ州レスブリツヂ）——七月十五日のニユーカナデアン紙上にアルバータ州コールデールの藤田又右衛門氏が同方面の農園勞働の賃金の事を報じ「これなら三年でも五年でも居られるとみんな言つてゐる」とあつたが、自分も［…］の意見には贊同せぬものである。藤田氏は二人の息子と共に一ケ月足らずの間に百七十五弗儲けたといふが夏中每月それだけの收入があるのだらうか？ビート働きは一エーカーにつき

△間引き九弗五十仙△第二回ホーイング三弗五十仙△最後のホーイング三弗五十仙△收穫十二弗五十仙△合計三十七弗

で之れが朝六時から夜十時迄で夏中働いての賃金なのだ。自分はこゝに來て二ケ月になるが一日四弗五十仙から五弗になる働きなどいふものを一度もきいた事はない。一人で十エーカーのビートを手入れするとして一シーズンに二百七［…］弗の賃金も貰つてはゐない。これで冬季家族を養つて行けると思へるだらうか。自分はこゝに三年も五年も留まることを斷言するし又居もしないのだ。（一農者）

（記者註）一農者の斷言する賃金率は一般シユガービート耕作に於ける標準賃金であり之れだけではどんな家族も冬を越す事は不可能ではなくても困難であらう。しかし藤田氏の通信はコールデールに於けるシーピーアール・セントラル農場のデーワークの賃金率であり同氏の手紙の中には「ミツションから來た一家族の如きは十五六の娘や年の行つた婦人をも含めた十人で一日働きに來て五十弗のチエツキを貰つて歸つた」といふ事もあり、人々の親切さや比較的自由である事などからして、斯ういふ調子だつたら三年や五年は居られると人々は言つてゐると藤田氏は書いてゐたのである。

美しきカスロ

シーケー

カスロ美し　湖水の都
山の姿も　太古のまゝに
峰の白雪　夏なほ寒く
木と競き　花かをるがゐ

カスロ美し　櫻の並木
花にかすみて　宵ち町は
木の繁みのれば　霞葉にかほう
夢の御國の　ビーシーの都

カスロ美し　建築物も
清き自然に　巧に和して
雅び住居よ　大建物よ
過ぎし昔の　榮華の名殘

カスロ美し　市民の情
追はれ來し身も　涙を忘れ
日每——に　心もなごみ
住めば都よ　美しカスロ

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調製及修繕一切
メガネの修繕や複製の場合はスローカンへお送り下さい
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スローカン・シテー

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… Duplications may be …can for complete ser-…
… or near Vancouver … to send their work to … by Imperial Optical, …lle St., Vancouver.
…ME SUZUKI
…TOMETRIST
SLOCAN, B. C.

北方の道路キャンプは八月中旬までに總て閉鎖

既婚者はホープの「集散所」を通しスローカン及ホープに移動させる

ブルーリヴァーからアルバータ州ジャスパーに至る二百哩の間にある日本人ナショナルのキャンプは總て八月中旬までには閉鎖し既婚者はホープのクリーアリング・ステーションを通してホープ及びスローカンのプロゼクトに移動させる事になる旨セキュリティーコミッション當局は發表してゐる。而してキャンプ閉鎖はアルバータ州境のデコイン、ギャリー、エローヘッドから段々に行はれ右三キャンプは昨廿八日に閉鎖して合計百七十三名は本日ホープに到着する筈で全線門にはルサーン(八十六名)フイッツウイリアム(廿二名)グラントブルック(八十九名)レーンボウ(七十四名)も閉鎖される筈である。右の結果エローヘッド峠を越してブルーリヴァーに至る道路建設工事が聯邦政府當局により放棄されたものか夫れとも他の方法によつて繼續されるものか未だ決定的な事は不明でキャンプ閉鎖に關して最後的な指令のあるまで少數の「重要な人々」だけが各キャンプに殘されてゐる。

エローヘッド方面のナショナルのキャンプは本年春早々に開設されたもので去る二月二十三日に最初の百名がレーンボウとルサーンに送られ、ナショナル移動のデッドラインだつた四月一日までの間に約千五百人が送り出されたのである。

うた数の後アルバータ州やマニトバ州のシュガービート農園へ行きで多數の者が轉出し更に最近には家族移動地へ呼戻されたものである。キャンプ就働者はキャンプ生活を少しでも居心地のよいやうにする爲めに色々と努力しガーデンを造つたり日本風呂を建てたり娯樂機關としてはベースボール・リーグを組織したりしたにも拘らず移動問題解決方法としてはキャンプは不滿足なものであるといふ事が常に認められてゐる。其の主要理由は家族持がインテリアに移動させられた妻子と引離されてキャンプに留置かれるといふ點だつた。大体道路建設工事そのものの價値についても値引きされて居り有用な機械を送らなかつたのも工事がはかどらなかつた一因である。

獨身者は南方キャンプへ

インテリアの婦女子居住地には今後晩市からも獨身者は送らぬ

インテリアの家族居住地には既婚者だけしか送らぬ事と見られて居り今後は晩市からも獨身者は送らぬ筈で現にスローカン又はホープに行つてゐる獨身の勞働者は、既婚者全部が落ちついて後充分な住居が殘らぬ限り他へ移されるであらう。而して目下のところでは歸化人と二世だけしか行つてゐないレヴェルストック―シカモス間のキャンプは繼續され獨身者は同所へ移される事と見られてゐる。北方各道路キャンプの仕事は「不滿足」だつたと言はれてゐるが南方のキャンプの工事は大体に於て進捗してゐると言はれて居りシカモスからレヴェルストックに至る間の道路は是れまでよりもウンとよくなつてゐると報告されてゐる。現在のところ此の方面にゐる者は市民の資格がある既婚者でさへも他へ移る事を許されてゐない。併し取り極めが出來次第冬季までには何れにしても家族の許へ移される事になるであらう。

ノースホークのキャンプ閉鎖

レヴェルストック―シカモス間のハイウエーに添つたノースフォークのキャンプは去る廿四日閉鎖されて五十一名の在住者中三十五名は既にグリフインレーキのキャンプに移轉したが殘つてゐる者もテントハウスの取片づけ其他が濟み次第移動する筈である。在來のレイグラキー及タフト經由で出してゐたノースフォーク・キャンプ宛の手紙は今後メリーグアレー經由でグリフイン・レーキ宛にするがよい。

ホープ農園の住居建設進む

三千人を冬までに落つかせる筈のホープのトライト農園では百廿名の勞働者が働いてゐて既に一六×二六の住居二十軒の主屋は出來たが勞働者自身は目下大きなバーンを改造した所に起居して居り水はクリークのを利用できるし非常によい水だといふ。而して家族は農園内の家に住み婦人と老人は農園に働き勞働のできる男は道路工事に就働する筈である。

講習會開催

來週月曜日から

既報、インテリアタウンに於けるウエルフエア看護婦助手の仕事をする青年男女のための講習會は八月三日から七日までパウエル合同教會で毎日午前九時から十二時までと午後一時半から三時半まで開催され晩市内の著名な人々が指導に當る事になつてゐるが希望者はヘースティングス公園内エー建物のミス・リー及ミセス・グランシー、病院内のミス・アンダーソンなどに申込むがよい。

アドヴァンスのチエツキ

道路キャンプに働いてゐる夫から晩市内にゐる妻への送金は七月から月初めに「前金」として渡す事になつたのは既報の如くだが右はチエツキに「アドヴァンス」と記してある通り差引く分があつたら次の月の分が減るのである。

プリチリバーで初の出産

プリッヂリヴァーでも去る廿一日初の出産があつた。スチヴストンから行つた降尾義男氏夫人が長男を分娩したのだが母子共健全。

●死亡● 元マウントカーマシ在住滋賀縣人岡井由富太郎氏(四二)は本年春以來ケローナの農地に於て働中肺炎にかかり七月十一日同地病院に入院したが二十日午後一時遂に死去した。同氏には身寄りがなかつたので多くの人々が世話して廿一日午後ケローナの一葬儀社にて葬儀を行ひ共同墓地に埋葬。

時事雜録

スチヴストンのキャナリー一團きは日本婦人が移動した後はカナデアン婦人がコーチアスキコーリヴやアタートベーからやつて來て働いてゐるが之は二十年來の事で土人婦人も混[illegible]は「モダーン」な姿をしてゐるさうである。男たちは北方道路で働いてゐて女等は大低三四人宛の子供連れで以前日本人が住んでゐた家に滿足げに住まつてゐるさうだ▲桑港通信によると米國生れの日系人を加州の選擧人名簿から除き去る事を要求した控訴は米國の最高裁判によつて棄却された。「米國生れの日本人は米國市民である」といふ點は既に三回に亘つて米國のスープリームコートで決定してゐるからだといふのが理由である▲往來からの放送として東京の新聞報ずるところによると日本の新聞紙多數は政府の方針に基つて合併乃至廢刊し大都市以外は一縣に一紙といふ割合で東京では讀賣、報知、都と國民が合併した後朝日と日日は殘ることになつてゐる。

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The listening post

By LIBRA

Cutting Off Your Nose...

...to spite your face is an old saying that sums up rather pithily the antics of certain sources which today seem to be concentrating their major war effort against Japanese resident in Canada. Typical, for instance, is a Vancouver newspaper of limitless silliness. Its latest feebleness is to fume over a sawmill being built in the interior by a crew of "Japs" and "discovered only by accident" by an MLA. In spite of the mysterious menace thus laboriously constructed, it is later revealed that the mill is being built with full government approval—and significantly, its products have an "AA-1" priority rating for the American Navy.

This sort of silliness—identical with the urgings of wholesale internment—comes up in spite of the known acute labor shortage. To cite one example close at home: the elimination of night shifts, and even complete shutdowns, in some of our largest sawmills, simply because there are not the men to keep them going. "The industry is short 1000 men and production in many of the mills is down 15 to 20 per cent. Evacuation of some ... Japanese ... has contributed to the over-all slump," says a report.

This same "cutting off your nose" mentality is reported by many Nisei job-seekers in the east, who find their racial origin an almost insuperable barrier to employment. So many Canadians, somehow or other, are convinced that every person of Japanese origin is disloyal. This, by the way, in spite of the government's expressed confidence in the loyalty of the "overwhelming majority", in spite of Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell's declaration that "not one instance of sabotage" has been revealed.

And yet, from the Nisei point of view, it has never been hard for them to imagine themselves serving in the Canadian armed forces, just as several thousand American-born Japanese are even now training to serve with the American army on world battlefronts.

It is even easier for them to see themselves working with proven ... at the production of ... materials of war ... in the ... Slocan Valley, say, close to ... power and even of ma... would not think it ... because sabotage is the ... they have in their ... spite of what has been ... them by politicians ... and soldiers' wives.

... CITIZENS AVAILABLE

... a tried source of labor ... hand. Some 400 Nisei ... have gone down to Ontario ... proof of their loyalty.

See "LISTENING" P. 2)